

Mining New-Yorker
List

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

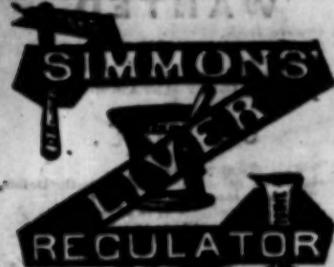
TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, TRUTH
FINDS NO SCRUTINEER.

New Series—Vol. I, No. 8.

HILLSBOROUGH, N.C., OCTOBER 25, 1872.

[TERMS—\$2 50 A YEAR, INvariably IN ADVANCE.]

—Old Series, Vol. 52.



THIS unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Malaria, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver and Kidney. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the blood, stimulating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting New Life and Vigor to the whole system. **SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR** is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medicinal elements, never united in so happy proportion in any other preparation, viz.: a gentle cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and certain Corrective of all impurities of the body, and a singular success in all diseases of the liver, that is well equal to a

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaints and the painful offspring of Liver Disease, to wit: DYSEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic Depression, of Spirits, SORE STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
Is manufactured by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, Ga., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price \$1.00 a package; send by mail, postage paid,
\$1.04. Prepared ready for use \$1.00, and 1.20.
sold by all druggists.

Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations.

NEW RICHMOND ADVERTISING CO.

A. F. HARTZ.

HARVEY & JONES.
GENERAL
Grocery, Liquor & Commission Merchants

Cot. 12th and Cary Streets,

RICHMOND, VA.

March 22, 1872.

WM. SEARS WOOD,

No. 1544 Main St.

W. S. WOOD & CO.,
Snow, Tin & Sheet Ironware Manufactur-

ers

Wholesale and retail
Tin-Roofing, Guttering, Spouting,

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING

AND
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.

No. 17, 18th street between Main and Cary,
Richmond, Va.

MR. Prompt and careful attention to all orders.

March 22, 1872.

BENJAMIN BATES,
Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 111 Main Street,

Opposite Dispatch Office,

Richmond, Va.

MR. Prompt and careful attention to all orders.

March 22, 1872.

WILLIAM EUKER.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Bottler of

Halt Liquors,

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED,

No. 210 Main Street,

Richmond, Va.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Authorized capital \$500,000.

JAR. TURNER TATE, President.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.

F. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier.

AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

TATE & DEWEY.

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample means, is prepared to transact all kinds of business, and furnish accommodations to all customers on LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits subject to check and will

Allow Interest according to Agreement, on all Deposits left on time, or issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annnum,

on all sums lying undrawn over thirty days, Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

THOS. W. DEWEY,

Cashier.

June 20, 1872.

DAVIS & VALENTINE.

VALENTINE & FRANKLIN.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Fancy Goods, White Goods, Notions,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

March 22, 1872.

No. 1219 Main Street,

Richmond, Va.

MR. WORTHAM, SAM. WORTHAM, C. WORTHAM.

E. & S. Wortham & Co.,

Grocers, Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Iron and Steel,

Agents for Dr. Post's Powder.

And Special Agents in the Manufacture of Grids and Screens of Cloth.

March 22, 1872.

THE FARMER HIS OWN MASTER.

If nothing else serves to render a farmer contented with his occupation this thing should—he is his own master. The farmer, almost alone of the whole army of working-men, can say this with any sort of propriety. The march of improvement, as it is called, has during the past thirty years, reduced almost every mechanic to the position of a servant, a person who does the bidding of his master.

But the farmer, by his acres fewer many, is his own master, and the director of his own energies; more than the mechanician more than any professional man, he is liberty to gratify his particular taste.

He carries out his own plans. He is allowed a wide choice of occupations while being a farmer; and without any serious break can change from stock raising to grain growing, from bee-keeping to vine-dressing; and then if the change is found not pleasant or not profitable can in his middle life go back to the one with which he began. So, too, there is no business in which a young man of energy can so easily engage on his own account. Even if he rents a farm he is vastly more independent than the mechanician who works all his life for an employer. But with a homestead to be had almost for the asking, there is need of this. He can become the possessor of a home and farm that patriarch might covet, and thenceforth be among the most independent of men.

now; never fully realising the gains derived from his energy, industry, skill or faithfulness. A man thus chained down, never, or rarely ever, develops to the man he would otherwise be. He lacks the stimulus to exertion that a man who is working on his own account. His identity is lost in the crowd with which he works. He never establishes, in the fullest sense of the word, a character.

But the farmer, by his acres fewer many, is his own master, and the director of his own energies; more than the mechanician more than any professional man, he is liberty to gratify his particular taste.

Again: then, Lee's army at the time mentioned consisted of three corps of infantry besides artillery and cavalry. The army was divided into three corps in May, 1863, and each corps had a general commanding. They did not differ very widely in strength. My position in the army at that time made it my duty to know the strength of Ewell's corps. It contained then fifteen thousand and a few hundred muskets. I think Longstreet and Hill were somewhat stronger, but the difference was, as above stated, slight. The Confederate infantry did not exceed 50,000 men, and the most liberal estimates for cavalry and artillery would not bring the entire force to 60,000 men. Gen. Lee received no reinforcements after leaving the Rappahannock, except a small force which had been picketing in the lower Shenandoah Valley; while Stuart had severe fights at Brandy Station and Middleburg on our way North, and Ewell broke up Milner at Winchester and captured a large part of his force. These operations with the guarding of the prisoners, took off from the Confederates at least 1,500 or 2,000 men; so that General Lee could not have had more than from 55,000 to 58,000 men on the field at Gettysburg.

As to his losses: Ewell's corps reported the day after it received the Potowmack eleven thousand muskets. The other corps suffered more heavily, and the estimate of the entire loss made at the time as General Lee's headquarters from the reports of the corps, was from 10,000 to 14,000 men. With this tally pretty well the return for July, given in the paper in the Historical Magazine. It gives 41,155 as the number of troops then in the Department of Northern Virginia. By comparing this return, however, with those from the "Department of Richmond," it is more probable that a body of some 7,000 troops had been transferred to the latter department from the former. This leaves about 20,000 men as Gen. Lee's entire force from every source, between May 24 and July.

Many of our own people do not know how near General Lee, in spite of the odds against him, came to success at Gettysburg. General Butterfield testified under oath that on the morning of July 24 (the second day of the battle,) General Meade directed him "to prepare an order to withdraw the army from that position;" and that a council of war was assembling to consider this order when the second day's battle began, and broke it up. After this day's fight was over the council was held, and the propriety of still holding the position discussed. A majority voted in favor of still holding on. General Butterfield testified that after the council had finished, General Meade arose from the table and remarked that, in his opinion, Gettysburg was no place to fight a battle. On the night of July 4th, the day after the battle had closed, another council of war was held. Certain questions were propounded by Gen. Meade to this council, two of which were: 1. Shall this army remain here? 2. If we remain here shall we assume the offensive? The first of these questions was decided in the affirmative by a vote of five to three; those in the affirmative voting to remain until they could see what the enemy was doing. The second question was decided in the negative by a unanimous vote.

These are a few of the facts about Gettysburg. In regard to no battle of the war have Northern writers done more to cover the truth than about this one.

Yours, &c.

W. ALLAN.

KNIGHTING TROUBLES.—Some people are anxious of their troubles as mothers are of their babies; they cuddle them, and rock them, and hug them, and try over them, and try into a passion with you if you try to take them away from them; they want you to feel with them, and to help them believe that they have been worse treated than anybody else. If they could they would have a picture of their grief in a gold frame hung over the mantle-shelf for everybody to look at. And their grief makes them really foolish; they think more of their dear little grief in the basket and in the cradle than they do of all the world beside; and they say you are hard-hearted if you say "you don't fret." "Ah! you don't understand me—you don't know me—you can't enter into my trials!" The foregoing is a mirror in which certain persons may see themselves reflected. As though others had not trials! They lack hope. They give way to foolish fear; are cowardly, without faith and fortitude. They are poor things; will not amount to much.—still, it is our duty to help get them out of the rut, and encourage them to throw off.

The strength of Gen. Lee was under six thousand men of all arms. In the Historical Magazine for August, 1867, is republished an article from the New York Tribune containing what purports to be a copy of the returns of the Confederate armies taken from the captured achievements at Washington. Where the returns were defective the author Mr. Swinton, I believe, has interpolated his own estimates. These are, of course, worthless; but the copied returns contain valuable information. In this paper the whole force for duty in the "Department of Northern Virginia" for May 1863, is given as 65,352. This comprises all the troops under Gen. Lee's command, and embraces besides the main army then lying on the Rappahannock, detached to

various points, especially in the Valley and Western Virginia. Gen. Lee stated to the writer since the war that the force with which he left the Rappahannock in June, 1863, was something but not much under 60,000 men. This agrees with his above report, for 8,000 or 9,000 men are a small estimate of the troops not with the main army and yet included in the "Department of Northern Virginia."

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"Put me in my tutus too," is now rendered thusly: "Place this piece of animalia in the receptacle constructed by mechanical genius, wherein drowsy humanity may enjoy tired nature's sweet restoratives."

HOW I ESCAPED BEING KILLED IN A DUEL.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The only merit I claim for the following narrative is that it is a true story. It has a moral at the end of it, but I claim nothing on that, as it is merely thrown in to carry a story with the religious element.

After I had reported a couple of years on the Virginia city (*Nevada's Daily Enterprise*, they promoted me to be editor-in-chief—and it lasted just a week by the watch. But I made an uncommon lively newspaper while I did last and when I retired I had a duel on my hands, and three horse-whippings promised me. The latter I made no attempt to collect; however, this history concerns only the former. It was the old "flesh times" of the silver excitement, when the population was wonderfully wild and mixed; everybody went armed to the teeth, and all sights and insults had to be abated for with the best article of blood your system could furnish. In the course of my editing I made trouble with a Mr. Lord, editor of the rival paper. He few up at some little trifles or other that I said about him—I do not remember what it was. I suppose I called him a thief, or a body-snatcher, or an idiot, or something like that. I was obliged to make the paper responsible, and I could not fail in my duty to a whole community of subscribers merely to save the exaggerated sensitiveness of an individual. Mr. Lord was offended, and replied vigorously in his paper.

As to his losses: Ewell's corps reported the day after it received the Potowmack eleven thousand muskets. The other corps suffered more heavily, and the estimate of the entire loss made at the time as General Lee's headquarters from the reports of the corps, was from 10,000 to 14,000 men. With this tally pretty well the return for July, given in the paper in the Historical Magazine. It gives 41,155 as the number of troops then in the Department of Northern Virginia. By comparing this return, however, with those from the "Department of Richmond," it is more probable that

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....DEC. 25 1872.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

BREVETS.

When I issued the prospectus for the Recorder, it was with the expectation of a speedy enlargement of the paper and the price of subscription was proportioned to the anticipated increase in size. Finding it impractical for the present to do so, I have determined to return to the original rates, and the paper will be issued on the terms named below. Those who have subscribed already will be furnished the paper at a price proportioned to the reduction in rates.

J. D. CAMERON.

Terms of subscription to the Recorder.

For 1 year.	\$2.50.
" 6 months.	1.50.
" 3 "	.75.

Payable in advance.

CHARTERS.

We extend the compliments of the season to our readers, and wish them a full and happy enjoyment of the season, and many returns of unfeasted youthful zest in its festivities and pleasures.

No paper will be issued from this office next week, which is in accordance with immemorial usage and of which no one will reasonably complain.

Our Paper.

The New Year is approaching, and we reasonably look for a large addition to our subscription list from Orange and the adjoining counties. We cannot understand that indifference to the acquisition of information which leads people to deprive themselves of the newspaper. In this age of intelligence and stirring action, ignorance of the transactions of the day betray an incredible degree of apathy. The newspaper is the epitome of the world. It is the perfect reflection of the times. It gives information on all subjects, and no man unless he has ignorance as a choice companion, can afford to be without one. Above all should he sustain his local paper above all others, remembering that is the reflection of the feelings and intelligence of the community. A local editor is dependent upon the support of his own people. He cannot exist without their countenance and support. We are endeavoring to make our paper all we promised. We shall endeavor to improve with each issue. But we must have encouragement and patronage. It is up hill work without it. We will perform our part of the contract, we expect our people to do the same.

After the first of January we will take width of six or more of \$2.00 each. Now is the time to form them.

Our terms are cash in advance. No subscribers are better than non-paying ones.

Fire Dept.

Some of the finest beef we have ever seen in our market was brought in to town last week. Hind quarters were sold for \$6 per lb., and forequarter at 4. The supply has been abundant during the winter, and low prices have ruled.

The Weather.

Was very inclement last week. Rain and sleet were the order of the day, and though deranging the preparations for Christmas to a great degree, still the need of rain was so great as to reconcile every one to the inconvenience.

Clear, cold weather on Sunday and a brighter prospect for Christmas.

Hogs.

A few drove of hogs reached here on Sunday night from the valley of Virginia. The drove numbered eight hundred when it left home, but had been largely reduced by sales. The hogs are in fine condition, and of good size. It is the first drove that has passed through since the war.

A Father killed by his Son.

Last night Green Mayo, a colored man, who lived about three miles south west of Hillsboro, left town much under the influence of liquor. Soon after reaching home he committed violent acts of his family. He knocked his wife down with a chair. He then assaulted a son, a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, who seized his gun standing by, retreating from the boy, turned and shot his father, the ball taking effect in the region of the heart, causing instant death. As we go to press, no arrest has been made, and the jury of inquest has not yet proceeded to the fatal scene, though one is being summoned.

Milton Chronicle.

We welcome the revival of this old and familiar hand-mark, and class it among the pleasantest of our exchanges. It is gotten up in excellent style, and bears upon its封面 those inimitable characteristics of its editor which made the Chronicle of former days so popular. We hope and expect for the enterprise a full measure of success.

The Chronicle is hardly put in to define its political status; nevertheless knowing Mr. Evans as we do, and how he abhors cruelty and tyranny, we find no difficulty in classing the Chronicle among the Conservatives, and expect yeoman service from it in opposing and exposing all the villainies of Government, State and nation.

Change of Notariate.

The change in this table of the N. C. R. B. taking effect on Dec. 22d.

Railroad from Danville to Fayetteville.

We have received from a citizen of Caswell, N. C., a sketch route of a narrow gauge road from Danville to Fayetteville, N. C. This road will run by Lumberton, Pea Ridge, Prospect Hill, Hillsboro, and Pittsboro, and give facilities for the transportation of all the tobacco from Orange, Person and Caswell to our town. The road could be constructed at a mere nominal cost, as the country through which it would pass is comparatively level. There is one stretch of twenty-two miles between Lumberton and Cedar Grove without a single hill. The track might be laid on the ground with but little work. This road would be an important contributor to our commercial interests, opening up, as it would, a large scope of country whose communications can only be made by wagons. The immense freight and travel over the road, in comparison with the cheapness of its construction, ought to recommend it to the consideration of our capitalists.

If the management of the Lynchburg and Danville road will turn their attention to this matter, they will meet encouragement and assistance from all men of influence and means along the route.

Editor.

The Wilmington Journal notes a fearful accident of the W. C. and A. R. R. on Wednesday, to the train bound South near Fair Bluff. The first and second class coaches were thrown from the track, were upset, took fire, and consumed. The passengers all escaped, mostly through the windows, and with but slight injuries. Three coaches in all, including two sleeping cars were burnt. The escape of the passengers from death seems little short of miraculous.

Miss Jennie Patterson is in Wilmington the subject of the devoted gallantry of the young gentlemen of the City. Bad weather has prevented her reading, but no slight hindrance, we are sure, did not interfere with the Hoops.

A considerable fire occurred in Newbern on Wednesday, breaking out in the Store of White & Bros. It was the work of incendiaries. It spread to the next building, the Pipe House, which was destroyed together with the private residence of John Patterson Esq. The loss was mainly covered by insurance.

The route for the Raleigh and Augusta Air-line R. R. has been surveyed a distance of 68 miles beyond Sanderson. The road will cross the W. C. & R. near Wadesboro.

Commander Kirkland of the U. S. Navy a native of Hillsboro has been ordered to the command of the Storeship *SUPPLY* at New York.

The Small pox is subsiding in Harnett county. The locality where it is most prevalent is about 20 miles north of Fayetteville. In all there have been 45 cases and 12 deaths. Not a single case has appeared in Fayetteville.

The Presidential vote in this State may be a matter of curiosity if nothing more to our readers. Grant received \$4,700 and Greeley 70,511. The radical vote fell short of the August vote by nearly 2,000, while the conservative vote fell off upwards of 24,000.

The Milton Chronicle says, that the house of Mr. Alexander Daniel, near the Red House was accidentally burnt on St. Patrick's Day, with all its contents. None of the family were at home. Losses \$1,500, and for the relief of the sufferer. The house of Mr. Phil McSweeney in the same county, was also burnt accidentally on St. Patrick's Day, together with sixty bushels of wheat. And the house of the widow Shaw in the same county near the Albemarle line, was burnt the same night, together with all the contents; supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

On the day of the Presidential election two deputy U. S. Marshals attempted the arrest of two young men, Dodd and Jervis, charged with Kukluxing, in the county of Madison. The Marshalls being resisted fired upon the accused, severely wounding both, and it now appears that both have since died from their wounds. Ray has been arrested after some show of resistance, and warrants are out for the arrest of the other.

Plate Durham, good Grant now says adays affords through his paper that there will be no further arrests for Kukluxing in that section, and that all persons who have fled for fear of arrest may return without fear. It is well to have a friend at Court.

General News.

Edward Pollard well known as a writer and at one period of the war editor of the Richmond *Examiner* died at Lynchburg on the 10th inst.

Mr. Edward M. and Mrs. Wallace will receive the remains of their beloved son Friday, Dec. 22d.

Arrive at Hillsboro, 10:30 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro, 11:15 A. M.

Leave Goldsboro, 12:30 P. M.

Arrive at Hillsboro, 1:30 P. M.

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WEDNESDAY..... DEU. 23. 1872.

THE RECORDER.

30 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
J. D. CAMERON.

At \$2.50 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months—in
variety in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS AT SPECIAL COST:
1 square 2 months \$3—6 months \$6—12 months \$15
2 " " 3 " " \$10—6 " " \$20—12 " " \$40
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THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! How bright it beams; When evening shades around us fall; And from the lattice fair it gleams, To love, and rest, and comfort all. When wearied with the toils of day, And strife for glory, gold or fame, How sweet to seek the quiet way, Where loving lips will kiss our name.

When through the dark and stormy night The wayward wanderer homeward flies, How cheering the twinkling light Which through the forest gloom he spies! It is the light of home. He feels That loving hearts will greet him there, And softly through his bosom steals The joy and love that banish care.

The light at home! How still and sweet! It peeps from yonder cottage door— The weary laborer to greet.

When the rough toils of day are o'er, Sad is the soul that does not know The blessings that its beams impart, The cheerful hopes and joys that flow And lighten up the heaviest heart.

HOW TO GET ALONG.—If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted, or in business hours.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

No man can get rich by lounging in stores and saloons.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order system, regularity, liberality, promptness.

Do not meddle with business you do not understand.

Never buy an article you do not need simply because it is cheap and the man who sells will take it out in trade.

Trade is money.

Endeavor to avoid hard words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path.—Mora miles can be made in a day by going steadily than on stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Aids, but never beg.

Help others when you can, but never give what you can not afford, simply because it is fashionable.

Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Be vigilant.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

James R. Mann and Maria Little figure in recent lists of Rhode Island Marriages. "Mann wants Little here below."

An Eastern clerk has such an intense dread of Cholera-morbus that he will not kiss a woman whose lips are not ripe.

There are many people who not only believe that this world revolves on its axis, but they believe that they are the axis.

A man who bought a thousand Havana cigars, on being asked what he had, said they were tickets to a course of lectures to be given by his wife.

An old lady who had heard that a young friend had lost a place by misdeemeanor, observed, "there was always a woman at the bottom of it."

A lady asked an up town gentleman, who was suffering from influenza, "My dear sir, what do you use for a cold?" "Five handkerchiefs a day madam."

"There is one thing you see here that you don't see in London," said a native to an Englishman. "What is that?" asked the foreigner. "Your shadow."

"Are you not afraid that whiskey'll get into your head?" asked a stranger of a man he saw standing at the bar. "No, this whiskey's too weak to climb," was the reply.

"What are you doing there, you rascal?" "Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me as if you were stealing ice." "Well—yes—perhaps it will bear that construction."

A schoolmaster asked a class of boys the meaning of the word appetite. After a short pause one little boy said, "I know sir; when I am eating I'm 'appy and when I'm done I'm tight."

FRESH AIR.

Every person during each minute of his life destroys a quantity of air twice as large as himself! How important, then, to have a constant supply of pure air. In every house and room two things should be attended to—first, the getting rid of the bad air which comes from the lungs; and next, the letting in of fresh air from without. To do this, open your windows at the top and bottom; the fresh air rushes in one way while the foul air makes its exit the other. This is letting in your friend

and expelling the enemy. Care should be taken not to over crowd sitting and bed rooms, and persons should avoid occupying over-crowded houses.

An Ohio journal pointedly remarks that every cord of wood given to the poor will be so much saved from use in the next world.

A youth of Atchison, Kan., drank two quarts of raw whiskey on a wager, and his epitaph runs: "He smiled and died."

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In politics the CHRONICLE will know no master in the shape of man, party or "ring." It will oppose and expose corruption and baseness, come from what quarter they may. Though pledged to no party's arbitrary ways, this paper will oppose Radicalism to the bitter end and uphold and pride onward the great Liberal Republican movement—the platform on which we have stood ever since Virginia insurrection It.

The CHRONICLE will be a live newspaper, wide and always up to the times—such a paper as every body will delight to read. Though dealing in politics its eyes will not be closed to the faults of political friends and kept open only to the faults of opponents—it will ensure where cause is due and "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's"—it will be "Liberal" and "radical" to handle it with gloves off and sleeves rolled up.

Editor experience admonishes against the custom of creating subscriptions—it often goes more to collect than the amount involved is worth and in too many cases the whole amount is lost. No paper therefore will be sent to subscriber until it is paid for or the payment guaranteed.

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